

The Sentinel.

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1916

Announcements

HULL—The Sentinel is authorized to announce Hon. Cordell Hull as candidate for re-election to congress from the fourth congressional district. His candidacy is subject to the action of the Democrat party.

The announcement of Hon. Cordell Hull for re-election to congress appears in this issue of the Sentinel, and its a foregoing conclusion that he will receive the nomination without opposition.

Congressman Hull is serving his fifth term in congress, during which time he has made a record for real service. He has not only served his own district with distinction and honor, but has ranked as one of the leading members of the lower house of congress. As a democrat Congressman Hull has stood by the national administration, and aided President Wilson in carrying out the policies of the Democrat party, which have resulted in so much good to the people of the United States.

Congressman Hull has proven his worth as a statesman, a patriot and a democrat, and has won himself an enviable national reputation, and especially is he known as the author of the Income Tax law, which has been worth virtually one hundred millions annually to the government, and which will be amended by a resolution now recommended by Congressman Hull, so as to double this amount and all this without working or placing additional burdens on the people.

A NOVEL CANNING CLUB CAMPING TRIP

The Jacksboro Canning Club, with the county agent and several friends, spent three days on a canning camping trip last week. They picked and canned huckleberries while having a healthy, outdoor good time. The camp was on Cumberland mountains on land owned by John Bowman, who kindly permitted the club to use his ground and berries, and Mr. Lewis Bowman lent his tent to the campers. By the kindness of Mr. Flem Lay, the supplies were gotten up the rough mountain road to the tent site.

The campfire was the center of attraction during the stay, a forked stick driven into the ground at either side of the fire held a stick on which the buckets and kettles were hung over the fire. Here the camp meals were prepared. Each camper was detailed a special duty, so the burden was heavy on no one. A cheap fireless cooker, that the girls are taught how to make and use, simplified the cooking, and while vegetables were cooking in this the campers would leave the camp in quest of huckleberries. A portable outdoor canner made the canning possible. The girls are taught canning by the cold-pack method, where the fruit is packed in the jar or can cold and put in boiling water to be processed; this process retains the flavor and crispness of the fresh fruit.

"Shep," Homer Baird's trusty dog, guarded the camp in the absence of the berry-seekers and made himself useful in many other ways. On one occasion he ran down a poisonous snake and held it at bay till his master killed it. "Shep" was unanimously voted the hero of the hour.

Many thrilling and hair-raising tales had been told; the howl of wild cats that prowled and came to the camp and of the rattlers that would rattle and bite. The time of departure came and no wild cat or rattle snake had been seen or heard; the campers left reluctantly and felt deep disappointment that no blood-curdling stories could be related by them. However, they can report an unusually good time and quite a number of cans of huckleberries.

The camp was named "Chigger" camp, as every member soon discovered that it had been inhabited by millions of these animals.

The members of the camping party were: Misses Jamie E. and Nell Taylor, Loa Brickey, Emma and Ola Clark, Emma Griffin, of Knoxville, and Messrs. Homer Baird, Irdel Peters, Charles Clark, Mrs. Taylor and the county agent, Miss May Treadwell, chaperoned the party.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers

By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

G. FERTILIZERS AND THE HOME GARDEN.

The Last of a Series of Six Articles.

A farmer that we used to know quite well always put on his garden plot a sack of guano and three or four loads of stable and other kinds of barnyard manure. His garden covered about one-fifth of an acre, and was good land to begin with. In fact, he had selected a good, rich spot of ground for his garden. The fertilizer he applied amounted to a thousand pounds per acre, and the barnyard manure to about seven or eight tons. Of course, he grew a good garden, as most people do, and yet he often wondered why his garden was so much better than other parts of his farm. He was a good farmer and made plenty of everything, and to spare. He knew that he made liberal applications of fertilizers and manures to his garden, but was never quite willing to acknowledge that these made all the difference in the yields.

Our gardens are usually the richest spots on the farm, and are so only because we make them so by fertilization and cultivation. Every acre in the average farm could be made just as rich if we tried to make it so. We do not consider sufficiently the factors which make fertile land. We do not strive to do intensive farming, but rather make it as extensive as our acres will allow. When we wish to make an additional bale of cotton, or bushel of corn, we take in more land instead of enriching what is already under cultivation.

Dr. L. H. Bailey has given in his book, "The Principles of Vegetable Gardening," some valuable suggestions on the use of commercial fertilizers. "The kind and amount of fertilizers," he says, "are to be determined by several circumstances: (1) The earliness or quickness with which the crop is to be obtained; (2) the intensity of the operations to which the man is committed; (3) the character of the land as regards tilth and texture; (4) the character of the land as regards richness in plant food; (5) the kind or species of crops to be raised." Whatever the condition of the land or the nature of the crop, it must be fertilized if the gardener meets with success. Competition in the truck-growing business can be met in no other way than by liberally fertilizing the ground on which the crops grow. Dr. Bailey has wisely said that fertilizers must be applied in excess of the actual needs of the plants. It is impossible to distribute a very small quantity of fertilizers over a large area.

Vegetables are such rapid growing plants that one need not fear that much of the fertilizer will leach out through the soil on account of rain. If it is applied close to or in the drill row, all of it should be saved. The plants will absorb it before it gets away. The formula generally recommended consists of a complete fertilizer, though the acid phosphate and nitrogen should come from different sources, even in the same fertilizer applied at any given time. The mixture for gardens should be composed of as many kinds of ingredients as possible, carrying the three fundamental elements of plant food—potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Voorhees recommends heavy applications of such mixtures to the commercial gardens and to truck patches. He says 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre of such mixture should be applied to asparagus, and as much to beets and turnips; less than that to peas and beans. With any amount an after application has been found profitable. This is sometimes called the second application, which is not generally a complete fertilizer, but is composed of nitrogen, or one of the other elements alone. The second application of fertilizers may be composed of ammonia and acid, or other formula to suit the immediate crop.

Garden vegetables need large applications of fertilizer because any check in their growth produces inferiority in quality. It is said by Dr. Bailey that any delay in the growth of lettuce or radishes will generally cause a pungent flavor or sharp taste that is undesirable. It cut down the market value. The way to remove any cause for this is to fertilize well and properly and then cultivate. The turnip is made very inferior when there is a check in growth. The vegetables that are thus stunted seem to revert to the original type from which they were derived, especially with regard to taste, and hence should be carefully looked after in regard to fertilization and cultivation. Fertilizers should be applied to the vegetable garden as early after the spring breaking as possible, as the soil ought to be saturated with rich plant food before the plants begin to grow very much. Then they will grow much more rapidly and make far better vegetables. The second application should be made about the time the young plants are half grown. This is as definite as a statement regarding this practice can be made. For all prize crops, a third and fourth application is made, and with telling effects. No one can deny that the vegetable garden is the one place in which large dividends can be made from the use of commercial fertilizers.

My Doctor Said

"Try Cardui," writes Mrs. Z. V. Spell, of Hayne, N. C. "I was in a very low state of health, and was not able to be up and tend to my duties. I did try Cardui, and soon began to feel better. I got able to be up and help do my housework. I continued to take the medicine, and now I am able to do my housework and to care for my children, and I feel as though I could never praise Cardui enough for the benefits I have received."

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3 — Equals — 25

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